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SERVICE NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The NEWS is intended to inform staff members of developments within the Service and is not for distribution to others.

Benton, Miss Mildred

April 19, 1939

MAPS AND REPORTS FOR FARMERS

The first four of a series of reports on SCS surveys of watersheds, demonstration areas, and farming districts, have been issued.

The reports are of two classes. Reconnaissance survey reports -- for distribution on request to federal, state and county offices -- will include maps on the scale of one or two inches to the mile. These maps will be lithographed and inserted in the body of the reports or in attached envelopes.

The second type of reports -- for distribution to farmers and agricultural workers in the areas surveyed -- will include detailed maps on the scale of four inches to the mile, each map to be multilithed on a separate sheet. The reports, together with an index map and a sample area map, may be obtained by federal, state, and county offices on request.

The maps for agricultural workers will be distributed by local SCS offices and cooperating agencies. Symbols on the maps inform farmers of the soil types, land slope, and degree of erosion on each field. The reports will include localized recommendations for soil conservation and better land use. Because of their scale, and the nature of the information they contain, the detailed survey maps will provide an adequate basis for individual farm planning and should facilitate the work of Service technicians and cooperating farmers.

The following surveys have been published to date:

Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions on the Elm Creek Watershed, Texas. By Harvey Oaks and Elias Somerville. January 1939. (Multilithed maps)

Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions on the Froid Demonstration Project, Montana. By William C. Boatright. November 1938. (Lithographed maps)

Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions on the Reedy Fork Demonstration Area; North Carolina. By W. W. Stevens, H. V. Bragg, E. C. Sease, and O. C. Lewis. 1938. (Multilithed maps)

Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions on the Minot Area, North Dakota. By Nicholas Holowaychuk and William C. Boatright. November 1938. (Lithographed maps)

Reports on the Scantic River watershed, Conn.-Mass.; the Muskingum River watershed, Ohio, and the White Rock Reservoir, Texas, are in preparation and will be available within the next few weeks.

Additional information on these reports may be obtained from State coordinators, project managers and districts managers.

LOCUST TREES MOVED TO BELTSVILLE

In cooperation with F. C. Craighead of the Bureau of Entomology, S. B. Detwiler of the hillculture section planted 5,000 locust trees at Arlington Farm, Va., in 1935, for determination of locust borer resistance. The trees were collected from Virginia, New Jersey, Long Island, Ohio and Indiana, and represent 19 strains and selections of forms of locust, many of them of the shipmast variety.

Because the space at Arlington Farm is being taken over by the War Department, more than 3,000 of the trees were moved last week to Beltsville, Md., where the hillculture section maintains test plantings of various hillculture plants in charge of Edgar L. Evinger. The surplus shipmast locust trees at Arlington Farm are being made available to various local governmental agencies for roadside and screen plantings, for which shipmast locust is admirably adapted.

TERRACE CHANNEL CHECKING DEVICE

J. T. McAlister, equipment supervisor for Region 2, has developed a terrace channel checking device on which patent No. 2,149,783, dedicated to the free use of the public, was granted on March 7, 1939.

The instrument, which can be easily moved and set up for operation, determines the capacity of drain channels by the cross section and

grade of the channel, and measures the height of ridges above the bottom of drain channels.

Communications relative to this invention should be directed to Mr. McAlister, at Spartanburg, S. C. A copy of the patent, which fully describes the instrument, may be obtained from the procurement, contracts and space section in Washington.

AWARD FOR SCS EXHIBIT

The Soil Conservation Service exhibit was awarded first prize and a bronze medal at the North American Sports, Garden and Outdoor Life Show recently held at Baltimore, Md., under the sponsorship of the Maryland Outdoor Life Federation.

The exhibit, built under the supervision of Monroe Campbell, Jr., of Region 1, was 100 x 29 feet -- the largest indoor, one-piece exhibit ever constructed by the Service. It showed a complete soil conservation program on a farm, and included demonstrations of wildlife and woodland conservation.

One feature of the exhibit depicted a cross section of the soil underneath a well-preserved forested area, showing the soil horizons and illustrating graphically how forests retain soil in its natural state. A series of photographs, arranged on the back of the exhibit, depicted various stages of erosion-control practices.

ON CAPITOL HILL

As this issue of Service News goes to press, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1940 (H. R. 5269) is pending in the Senate. It probably will not be reported for another week.

The reciprocal salary tax bill, amended to provide that it should not apply to salaries earned prior to January 1, 1939, was passed by both Houses and lacks only the President's signature to become law.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the second deficiency bill for 1939 (S. Rept. 257), which contains items of \$2,480,000 for fighting forest fires and \$100,000 for Dutch elm disease eradication.

H. J. Res. 246, after a stiff debate in both Houses, was signed by President Roosevelt. As Public Resolution No. 10, it appropriates an additional sum of \$100,000,000 for work relief and relief.

Bills of interest to the SCS, introduced during the week, and referred for consideration to various committees are:

S. 2092, by Senator Bone, would provide for the preliminary examination and survey of the Skokomish River with a view to flood control.

S. 2094, by Senator Murray, authorizing the acquisition of lands in Montana on which dams and other water-control devices would be constructed for the purpose of establishing the Woody Island Wildlife Refuge.

S. 2105, by Senator Schwellenbach, to authorize the extension of the Wenatchee National Forest.

H. R. 5656, by Representative Sheppard, authorizing an appropriation for fire and erosion control by protecting the existing vegetative cover and improving lands within the Angeles, San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests.

CCC CELEBRATES SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Members of Congress, officials of the CCC and their friends celebrated the sixth anniversary of the CCC at a banquet and dance in the Mayflower Hotel ballroom on April 11. Among the speakers were Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, Representative Mary Norton of New Jersey, and CCC Director Robert Fechner.

The anniversary celebration in Washington was one of hundreds held throughout the country. Most of the 1500 camps held "open house" during which citizens of nearby communities visited the camps and inspected the work in progress.

APRIL SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Scientific societies who plan to hold meetings during April are:

American Meteorological Society, Atlanta, Ga., April 20-22
 American Meteorological Society, Washington, D. C., April 26
 American Geophysical Union, Washington, D. C., April 27.

An address on "Evaporation in Hydrologic Studies" will be presented by C. W. Thornthwaite and Benjamin Holzman of the climatic research section at the American Geophysical Union meeting, and a paper entitled "Some Experiments on Shallow Flows Over a Grassed Slope" by W. O. Ree, in charge of the outdoor hydraulic laboratory of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies at Spartanburg, S. C., will be published in the forthcoming Transactions of the American Geophysical Union.

AGRICULTURAL RADIO PROGRAM

At a meeting of extension editors from a large number of states at Knoxville, Tenn., "Fortunes Washed Away," the weekly program of Region 3 over WLW, Cincinnati, was voted the second-best agricultural program in the United States. Only the National Farm and Home Hour outranked it.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The next International Congress of Agricultural Engineering will be held at Rome, Italy, on September 20-23, 1939. Professor Andre Cravino of Via Regina Elena 86, Rome, is secretary general of the Congress.

LIBRARY TRANSFERRED

The SCS library in the Columbian Building, under the direction of Mildred C. Benton, has been transferred from the research division to the section of information.

PRINTERS' INK

The actual damage to the soil itself caused by the hurricane which swept New England on September 21, 1938, is appraised by Hugh H. Bennett in an article entitled "A Permanent Loss to New England: Soil Erosion Resulting from the Hurricane" in the April issue of the Geographical Review.

The seriousness of the soil loss is indicated by the fact that from one farm, typical of hundreds in the Connecticut River valley, the rains cut a gully 1000 feet long through a field of potatoes and tobacco, while an inch of topsoil was swept more or less cleanly from a seven-acre tobacco field -- more than 1000 tons of soil from one farm.

The results of the hurricane, on the other hand, present a striking case for conservation planning. Engineering projects proved their efficiency under severe stress and where farmers had adopted soil- and-water conservation practices, damage was slight.

The New Mexico School Review for March 1939, devoted to land use and conservation, contains an article entitled "Our Land: A Joint Message to the Teachers of New Mexico" by Frank C. W. Poole, of the

Forest Service, and Hugh G. Calkins, regional conservator of Region 8. "New Mexico: A Study of Two Populations" by Ernest E. Maes, section of conservation economics, in the same publication, is an abstract of an address delivered at the 18th annual meeting, Southwestern Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The article entitled "Wildlife and the Soil Conservation Service" by H. H. Bennett in the Snohomish County Sportsman for December 1938 is a summary of an address delivered before SCS technicians.

Because of the intimate relationship of SCS with 60,000 cooperating farmers, Dr. Bennett says, the Service is potentially one of the most powerful factors for the conservation of farm wildlife in the United States.

The March 1939 issue of the Journal of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers contains an article entitled "A National Terrace Classification", by C. L. Hamilton of the engineering section. This article points out the difficulties and confusion existing in terrace development work as a result of an inadequate classification and interpretation of terracing terms. It covers the development and use of a basic terrace classification proposed by engineers of the Soil Conservation Service.

In an article entitled "Torrey Pine" in the Journal of Forestry for March 1939, Lee O. Hunt, assistant forester at Santa Ana, Calif., describes this tree, whose habitat is restricted to a very erodible area of sandstone along the Pacific Ocean just north of San Diego, California. Data on the number of seeds per pound, the viability of the seed and the season in which it matures are supplied.

The March 15th issue of Hawaii Farm and Home contains a short article on erosion problems of the Islands and the tentative conservation plans being developed by N. E. Winters, in charge of the SCS offices opened in Hawaii on February 1, 1939.

NOTES

Walter U. Garstka of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies and E. V. Jotter of the section of woodland management spent the

week March 22-29 in Coshocton, Ohio, reviewing with representatives of the regional office the research program at the Coshocton experimental watershed project as it pertains to farm woodlands.

From March 21 to March 25 D. B. Krimgold of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies was at Ithaca, N. Y., discussing with A. N. Huff of the Cornell hydraulic laboratory tests in connection with the completion of the rating tables for the weirs employed in the run-off studies.

W. D. Potter of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies left Washington April 2 for a three weeks' trip to the States of Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, to confer with project supervisors and flood control committees on the compilation and tabulation of hydrologic data collected from small watersheds on soil and water conservation experiment stations. At Cartersville, Ga., he attended a meeting of the Flood Control Field Coordinating Committee, where the compilation of data from small watersheds collected at the soil and water conservation experiment station at Statesville, N. C., was discussed.

On March 27, H. R. Leach, hydraulic engineer of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies, left for Ohio, Texas, New Mexico, and Nebraska, to assist in the preparation of working plans for Work Project B-2-1 at experimental watersheds, and to aid in the development of the objectives and procedures set up under each working plan. After reviewing the operation and maintenance of various installations and the methods with which records are being collected and assembled, Mr. Leach will return to Washington, probably about April 25th.

C. S. Jarvis of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies -- who has been detailed temporarily to the flood control section of the division of watershed and conservation surveys -- was in Chickasha, Okla., April 1-10, when he left for the Fountain Creek project, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Henry Buckhardt, chief training officer, who has been attending a vocational agricultural teachers' training conference at Little Rock, Ark., will return to Washington via Amarillo and Albuquerque

where he will advise with regional training officers regarding their respective programs of personnel training.

H. E. Malmsten, agricultural economist in the land utilization division, and A. T. Semple, of the SCS agronomy section, spent parts of March and April on the Withlacooche land utilization project, near Brooksville, Fla., developing management plans for the 115,000-acre project. The Chief, who was on vacation in Florida, spent an afternoon with them on the project.

Roy D. Hockensmith, regional soil scientist of Region 6, who has been in Washington for a few weeks assisting in a revision of cooperative agreements, is returning home via Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, where he plans to assist the division of cooperative relations in explaining the procedure of operations in SCS districts.

Robert A. Winston, soil scientist with the soil conservation surveys section, returned on April 11 from Greene County, Ga., where he supervised the development of land use capabilities among the surveyors and technicians who are cooperating with the Farm Security Administration in developing a plan for rehabilitating the farmers of this Piedmont county.

A. E. Kocher, inspector in the soil conservation survey section, expects to return to Washington late this month from the Dominican Republic. Mr. Kocher accompanied a group of scientists to that island to determine the possibilities of settling refugees from Europe.

A. S. Dahl of the agronomy section, who recently returned from a trip to Region 4, where he made a survey of the pasture program, plans to leave next week for a similar trip to Region 2.

C. W. Thornthwaite and J. C. Owen of the section of climatic research spent April 1 and 2 in the Licking watershed, Ohio, selecting sites for several additional experimental evaporation stations. Fifteen or more stations will be established in the Licking watershed.

While on a trip to the Middle West recently, A. E. Brandt of the division of research lectured on the application of statistics to agricultural research at the University of Illinois and Principia College, Elsau, Ill. Dr. Brandt's trip included conferences with members of the regions' personnel in Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Last week R. E. Uhland, liaison officer, research-operations, left for Fort Worth, Texas, where he will assist in the further development of cooperative evaluation surveys and field tests.

MISSING PUBLICATIONS

The Library is unable to locate the following publications and would appreciate any information relative to their whereabouts.

148	U. S. Engineer Dept.
73d, 1st	Report on Kawishiwi River, Minn.
H. D. 65	(U. S. Congress, 73d, 1st session House Doc. 65)
56	Lyon, Thomas Lyttleton.
L99N	The Nature and Property of Soils. 3d ed.
Ed. 3	1937
cop. 1	
400	Twenhofel, William Henry.
T91	Treatise on Sedimentation.
Ed. 2	
290	Vermont. Public Service Commission. Advisory
V59	Committee of Engineers.
cop. 1	Report of Advisory Committee of Engineers on
	Flood Control. 1928.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

3. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

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The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the special theory of relativity.

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HIGH ALTITUDE HIGHWAY EROSION CONTROL

The National Park Service of the Interior Department has requested the SCS to cooperate in the establishment of experimental erosion control studies on high altitude sections of highways in national park areas. At a meeting of representatives of both Services it was decided to establish projects, each two or three miles long, in the Great Smoky National Park and the Shenandoah National Park.

According to a memorandum of understanding between the bureaus, the Park Service will install the projects and supply labor -- largely CCC enrollees -- while the SCS will assist in conducting the necessary research, in locating project sites, and in planning and evaluating the work.

Arnold M. Davis of the engineering section, Jackson M. Batchelor of the hillculture section, and Daniel W. Levandowsky of the National Park Service, on an inspection trip last week, agreed on a section of the Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah National Park and a stretch of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the Smoky Mountain National Park on which to set up the experimental projects.

CONSERVATION TAX-FREE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The 1939 Legislature of North Carolina has adopted a tax policy which forbids tax assessors to increase tax valuation of real estate as a result of the owner's enterprise in adopting any one or more of the following progressive policies:

Planting and care of lawns, shade trees, shrubs, and flowers for non-commercial purposes.

Terracing or other methods of soil conservation, to the extent that they preserve values already existing.

Protection of forests against fire.

Tree planting for reforestation purposes (for ten years after planting).

ADVANCE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN CAMP AREAS

A carefully planned educational program to precede the start of work in new camp areas has recently been launched in Region 3. Extensive use will be made of conventional methods, including press, radio, exhibits, meetings, mail, and personal contacts. But of even more importance is the plan for local organization in the camp region.

The county agent and a soil conservationist -- assigned to the new area well in advance of the date when the camp actually is established -- select an advisory committee of key farmers. Through members of this committee, who have been advised on all details so that they understand the purpose of the camp and how its work should progress, a general educational program will be conducted both before and after the enrollees move in.

With an advance appreciation of the work and an understanding of its purposes and procedures, a readier acceptance of the SCS program and a closer cooperation with the new camps is expected.

LEGISLATION

The 1940 agriculture appropriations bill, carrying funds for SCS, was under consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee when this went to press.

Rejecting a proposal that the agency be made permanent, the House Labor Committee reported favorably a bill continuing the CCC for five years. It turned down recommendations that administrative employees of the Corps be given Civil Service status.

Senator Pepper submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to the agriculture appropriations bill for 1940, to provide \$1,000,000 for emergency erosion control in the Everglades region of Florida.

H.R. 4846, introduced by Representative Martin of Colorado and referred to the Committee on Flood Control, would provide for the construction of flood control measures on the Rio Grande and its tributaries as follows: The San Luis Valley, the Closed Basin Drain, the Platoro Dam and Reservoir, and the Mogote Dam, Reservoir, and Diversion Canal.

The first of a series of government reorganization plans, submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt on April 25, would consolidate Federal public works, welfare, and lending programs under three new independent agencies.

Under the proposed plan CCC would become part of the Federal Security Agency; the Bureau of Public Roads and WPA would be transferred to the Federal Works Agency; and to the Department of Agriculture would be assigned Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Administration, and Commodity Credit Corporation. Unless both Houses of Congress adopt such a resolution the plan, which has been referred to the special committees on government reorganization, will become law in 60 days.

EROSION IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

An illustrated bulletin recently issued by the SCS, entitled "From Ridge to River," describes various phases of erosion in the upper Mississippi Valley region, and cites instances of erosion control through cooperative effort. This publication, which also tells how the districts laws work, may be obtained on request from the publications unit, Washington, D. C.

CHIEF SPEAKS AT CRIMSON CLOVER FESTIVALS

On April 28 the Chief will deliver an address before the Crimson Clover festival at Hartwell, Ga.; and on May 4 he will talk before a similar festival at Winchester, Tenn.

BASUTOLAND CONSERVATIONIST REPORTS ON UNITED STATES CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The report of a visit to the United States in 1937 by L. H. Collett, agriculture and soil erosion officer, Basutoland, has just been concluded. It is not to be published but will remain on file in the British Colonial Office, London.

The report describes visits to soil conservation experiment stations, hydrologic studies, flood control experiments, and nurseries. While various conservation practices are discussed, special attention is paid to the work in the Southwestern States, in which conditions and problems are somewhat similar to those experienced in Basutoland.

SOIL CONSERVATION ON FARM AND HOME PROGRAM

A feature program on soil conservation in Lancaster County, Pa., will be broadcast from Washington over the blue network of the

National Broadcasting Company on the National Farm and Home program on May 10 at 11:45 a.m., E.S.T. The participants will be Norman Garber of the Erie, Pa., office and two farmer cooperators.

PRINTERS' INK

The destruction wrought by forest fire, often the forerunner of floods, and its aftermath erosion toll are discussed by H. H. Bennett in an article entitled "Fire, Floods, and Erosion" in the American Forests for April 1939. The Chief points out that because the damage takes place gradually in the upper reaches of a natural drainage basin, the soil loss directly due to forest fires is not always fully appreciated.

An experiment conducted on the grounds of the Soil and Water Experiment Station at Statesville, N. C., is described. Two practically identical woodland plots were selected, one of which has been burned free of underbrush every year while the other has been left in its original state. Over a six-year period the burned lot has shed 100 times as much water as the plot in virgin woods; soil losses have been more than 800 times as great.

In a plea for the protection of our woodlands, Dr. Bennett characterizes the forests which cover 30% of the nation's land surface as "our most powerful single bulwark against excessive soil wastage and runaway water."

The relationships between the principal variable factors which determine terrace gradient are discussed by John C. Stephens, assistant project engineer in Region 9, in an article entitled "Theory of Terrace Gradient" in the April issue of Agricultural Engineering. Mr. Stephens states that terraces with variable grades are superior to those of uniform grades and that as long as there is little danger of overflow the fall, or gradient, should be kept to a minimum to reduce soil losses.

The amount of precipitation intercepted by forest canopies under various conditions and the effect of this interception on the hydrologic performance of forested areas is discussed in the Journal of Forestry for April 1939 by Wendell E. Davis in an article entitled "Measurement of Precipitation above Forest Canopies."

Past studies indicate that from 1/5 to 1/3 of the total rainfall is intercepted by the forest canopy, according to Mr. Davis, the

amount depending largely on the type and density of the foliage and the intermittency of the rainfall. The paper presents a method designed to enable the measurement of the canopy-surface precipitation on a watershed basis as a means of obtaining further information on the hydrometric function of forest cover in the water cycle.

The interdependence of wildlife conservation and soil conservation is explained by Ernest G. Holt, head of the wildlife division, in an article entitled "Birds and Beasts Aid Erosion Control" in American Wildlife for March-April 1939.

The re-creation or improvement of wildlife habitats brought about by the restoration of vegetation -- the keynote of the soil conservation program -- will naturally increase the wildlife population. Wildlife, as interpreted by Mr. Holt, includes the whole vertebrate fauna on the farm.

AWARD FOR FOREST FIRE HEROISM

Three men, whose heroic acts saved the lives of 40 CCC fire fighters during the Blackwater fire on the Shoshone National Forest, Wyo., on August 21, 1937, are the first to be awarded the American Forest Fire Medal for Heroism. They are: Urban J. Post, of Buffalo, Wyo., a forest ranger; Bert A. Sullivan, of Cody, Wyo., a temporary employee of the Bureau of Public Roads; and Paul E. Tyrrell, of Oakland, Calif., a CCC forestry foreman who lost his life in the Blackwater disaster.

VISITOR FROM PUERTO RICO

On his annual visit to the United States, G. L. Crawford, conservator in charge of the Puerto Rico office, recently spent a week at the Washington headquarters conferring with executives on preliminary plans for his next year's program. He is at present on a trip to Regions 5, 10, 4, and 2 to study the progress of new developments in the States and to inspect water-spreading practices in the field. Mr. Crawford will probably return to Puerto Rico at the end of the month.

MISSING LIBRARY BOOK

The library book entitled "MOISTURE AND FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA" by William Roland Thompson, has been lost somewhere in the South Building. Information as to its present location will be appreciated by the Library staff.

NOTES

On April 20, C. E. Ramser, in charge of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies, left for Lafayette, Ind., to attend a conference of representatives of the division of research and the Indiana State Agricultural Experiment Station to discuss and formulate plans for conducting cooperative research investigations. He returned to Washington April 25.

Howard L. Cook, of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies left April 15, for California to visit the cooperative laboratory at the California Institute of Technology and to confer with the staff concerning working plans. He will visit projects at Santa Paula and Watsonville to inspect runoff studies and hydraulic works.

Mr. Cook plans to confer with P. B. Rowe of the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, Calif., concerning artificial rainfall studies to be made in connection with flood surveys, and to examine the artificial rainfall apparatus which the U. S. Forest Service proposes to use in this work. His itinerary includes a conference at Amarillo, Texas, with the staff at the Experiment Station on instrumentation problems and to inspect the artificial rainfall apparatus recently completed there. He expects to return to Washington about April 29.

On April 17, D. B. Krimgold, of the section of watershed and hydrologic studies, left on an extensive field trip to Colorado Springs, Colo., and Vega and Amarillo, Tex., to inspect projects in connection with the runoff studies in Region 6.

Harold E. Tower of the agronomy section spent the past month in Regions 8 and 6 studying the agronomy programs, inspecting progress on the revegetation programs, and going over the reseeded areas.

H. G. Calkins, T. S. Buie and A. E. McClymonds, regional conservators of Regions 8, 2, and 9, respectively, are in Washington this week working out details of general reorganization plans.